

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 11th July, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Maskir-i-Qaisar* of the 7th July says that before the

The Berlin Congress meeting of the Berlin Congress, Turkey and Turkey.

Circulation,
215 copies.

was at least in a doubtful or precarious state, but the Congress has set the authority of the Porte at naught. The telegraphic message of the 28th June, which informs us that the Congress has accepted the independence of Servia, and permitted Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, deserves our attention. It is surprising that the measures devised by the Congress are only intended to promote the interests of the European powers, but no power takes heed of the Porte. It appears from a telegram, received sometime ago, that the Turkish representatives at the Congress maintain an attitude of absolute silence. The reason of their reticence must be that no European power listens and attaches any weight to what they say. In these circumstances they are obliged to remain silent. To be sure, the Congress has absolute

powers. It makes any State independent it pleases. It allows one power to occupy any part of the territories of another power it pleases. It should be observed how improper is the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and how surprising is the grant of independence to Servia without the consent of the Sultan. It appears from the telegram of the 2nd July that the Porte objects to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but that Austria will occupy the two provinces under sanction from the powers. The sanction of any powers in regard to any matters which concern some other power is indeed a very strange phenomenon. The telegram of the same date also informs us that the Congress has given Antivari to Montenegro, and that the Bessarabian question has also been settled. Russia will receive that portion of Bessarabia which lies between the river Kilia and the river Pruth. Roumania will get that portion which extends from the vicinity of Silistria to Mangalia. O God ! what strange partition is going on. It is obvious from all this that the authority of the Porte has entirely vanished. Some newspapers of Turkey fancy that the decisions of the Congress will not be final, and that every measure will be again discussed at Constantinople. But we are not inclined to believe this. In the end the writer says that Turkey should be content with her present lot like France, and console herself with the thought that prosperity and decline inevitably follow each other.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Shola' Tûr* of the 9th July says that although the The Berlin Congress Congress has not yet come to a close, and Turkey. nor have its decisions hitherto succeeded in ensuring the peace of Europe, still from what has already transpired about its proceedings it is obvious that the meeting of the Congress has not been so beneficial to Turkish interests as was expected. It appears from the late telegraphic news that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina with the permission of the powers, that Turkey

raises objections to the Austrian occupation of those provinces, that Bessarabia will be divided between Russia and Roumania, that the Greek delegate has asked for the extension of the Grecian frontier, and that the question of ceding Batoum to Russia has been discussed by the Congress. It is clear how injurious are these decisions of the Congress to the Turkish empire. What will be left to the Sultan if the whole Turkish empire is partitioned in this way? It remains to be seen how the question of the war indemnity is settled. The weaker party is always pressed. It is not likely that even the indemnity question will be decided in favour of Turkey, because every European power knows the success or strength of Russia, and that a friendly alliance exists between Russia and Germany. Although the matter is seemingly settled by arbitration, the strong party is favoured. No great benefit is also likely to accrue to England from the decisions of the Congress. The result of the cession of Batoum to Russia will be that England will be espoused to great danger at the hands of Russia from the Asiatic side, and therefore the London papers very strongly oppose this measure. The writer then argues that if England had espoused the cause of the Porte in the late war, her interests would have been far better secured than they are now. But it is to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone alienated the hearts of Englishmen from the Turks, and thus prevented the English Government from extending a helping hand to Turkey, which it was inclined to do. The neutrality of England had the effect of lowering her prestige. But she has now recovered her lost prestige. She has, by her military preparations, obliged Russia to lay the San Stefano treaty on the table at the Congress. In the end, the writer hopes that England will not only be able to secure her own interests, but will also succeed in mitigating the security of the San Stefano treaty. Especially the surrender of the Turkish fleet, and of the Egyptian tribute to Russia should be disallowed.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 10th July says that Greece wishes that the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly should be made over to her. If those provinces are also snatched from the hands of the Porte, the Turkish empire may be said to have only a nominal existence in Europe. The loss of those Turkish territories which Russia has seized has sufficiently crippled the power of the Turkish empire. Besides, it appears from the telegram of the 4th July that Austria has occupied the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Now if the Turks also comply with the request of Greece, nothing will be left in their possession in Europe except a small tract of country situated near Constantinople and Adrianople. As the English Government is bent from the beginning on maintaining the independence and honour of the Turkish empire, we hoped that the English Government would not suffer any further dismemberment of the Turkish empire. But we regret to say that the telegram of the 6th July informs us that the Congress has asked the Porte to agree to a rectification of the Greek frontier. If by a rectification of the Greek frontier the Congress means the cession of Epirus and Thrace to Greece, and if England has also given her assent to this proposal, the Turkish empire may be said to have ceased to exist in Europe. The writer then argues that it is not advisable for the Turks to reject the proposals of the Congress, and thus make themselves liable to a second war, and hopes that, through the good offices of England, perhaps a part of the Turkish territories, which Russia has seized, may be retroceded to the Porte in return for the loss of the provinces of Epirus and Thrace.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The grant of 360 square miles of land in Khandesh to Maharaja Holkar.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 6th July, says that it appears from the *Bombay Gazette* that the Government of India has granted 360 square

miles of land, situated in Khandesh, to Maharaja Holkar, in honour of the assumption by Her Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India. The whole native population, including the native chiefs, will receive this piece of news with great satisfaction. This grant of land will convince those men, who consider that the Government will never part with an inch of land, and rules the country with a view to its own interests, of the justice and generosity of the Government. The writer then, after referring to the loyalty of the native chiefs in the mutiny, remarks that this act of generosity on the part of the Government is entitled to high praise. It is calculated to stimulate the love and loyalty on the part of the native people and chiefs towards the English Government.

The *Akhbāri Anjumanī Panjab* of the 5th July, in commenting upon the reply given by volunteers. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council to the memorial of Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee of Puna regarding the enlistment of native volunteers, welcomes the extension of the privilege of being volunteers to natives on two grounds, *viz.*, firstly, that the extension of this privilege to the natives is a fresh proof of the fact that the Government makes no distinction among its European and native subjects, secondly, that it is calculated to encourage friendly intercourse among the rulers and the ruled. The writer agrees with the Government in thinking that there is no need at all of the formation of separate native volunteer corps, and hopes that the educated native youths will join European volunteer corps, and thus by mingling with Europeans in a familiar and friendly manner be the means of narrowing or removing that breach which exists between the two races.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip*, Allahabad, of the 1st July, received The effect of British rule upon the material state of India. on the 6th idem, publishes an article headed by a native proverb, which

Circulation,
200 copies.

means that a liberal man and a miser eventually find themselves in the same financial position. The substance of the article is as follows :—Famine has been constantly raging in India for some years past. It first broke out in Bengal and Orissa, then in Behar and Tirhoot, and then in Madras and Bombay. Now it is raging in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjab, and has already carried away millions of men. The Government has spent vast sums of money on the prevention and relief of famine. It is always its object to discover some measure to banish this frightful monster from the country. A famine commission is at present sitting at Simla. But nothing will avail to secure India against famine until the Government heartily wishes for the well-being of the people. When we compare the present time to that of the Mughal emperors, like Akbar, we find the difference between the two as great as between a shell and a gold-mohar. Although the land revenue in the time of the Delhi kings was much less than at present, they never felt any necessity to impose any tax upon the people. It is obvious from history that famines were rare in their times. Wheat sold at over one maund a rupee. They were weighed against jewels and precious metals on the days of the anniversary of their birth, which were distributed among the poor. But now none except the Government servants know when the day of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth comes and goes. The private apartments of the Mughal emperors and the rooms where they used to hold their darbars were richly studded with diamonds and pearls which shone like stars in the Heavens. The Hindus and Musalmans were equally eligible to all the appointments in the public service. Raja Bir Bal was the prime minister of Akbar. The license tax and the octroi duties were quite unknown under the old *regimé*. Justice was strictly and impartially administered. The land revenue was not more than thirty-two crores of rupees in the time of Shah Jahan. He made an extravagant use of his money. He

made a peacock throne which cost seven crores of rupees. He built several stupendous buildings like the Taj Mahal, the Fort, the Ja'má Masjid, &c., which are not rivalled by any buildings on the whole earth. He still left twenty-four crores of rupees in his treasury at the time of his death. He looked upon his subjects as his children. But the times have now quite changed. To say nothing of offices like those held by Bir Bal and Todar Mal under the Mughal emperors, no native is now admitted to the higher ranks of the public service. The natives have now no better means of earning their livelihood than menial labour and begging alms. The result of the special favour shown to the educated natives is that they are allowed to work at the office tread-mill (what the writer obviously means to say is that they are not appointed to offices of trust and responsibility but are only employed as clerks and writers in the public offices). The revenue assessments are increased every day, and press heavily upon the agricultural classes. No tract of land is now left uncultivated which might be used as pasture ground by the people for the cattle. The kings of Delhi allowed large tracts of land to lie uncultivated in order that the people might graze their cattle there, and become strong and courageous by eating butter and milk. The result of this was that strong and robust men were available in large numbers when new regiments of troops were enlisted. But now the people cannot get a sufficient quantity of food, then what bravery can they be expected to show? Formerly the people had easy means of earning a livelihood, and were not so deeply steeped in poverty as they are now. The cause of their poverty is manifest. The only object which an Anglo-Indian has in view is to amass riches. As soon as he has succeeded in collecting a sum of fifty thousand or one hundred thousand pounds sterling, he quits India and takes his way home. As soon as the natives begin to raise their heads or make progress in any way, speedy measures are adopted to stop their progress, as, for instance,

some cotton mills being started in Bombay, the cotton import duties have been abolished with a view to reduce the price of Manchester cotton fabrics. The more the Government increases its revenues, the greater is the additional expenditure entailed upon it by the relief of famines, &c. The proverb is true that at the end of the year both a liberal man and a miser find themselves in the same financial position. The people even now remember the emperors of the Mughal dynasty, because each of them was better than the other. But Aurangzeb alienated the hearts of the Hindus, and thus accelerated the overthrow of Muhammadan supremacy in India. The rule of India then passed into the hands of Marathas. But they also could not properly conduct the administration. When Heaven perceived that they could not properly protect the lives and property of the people, it pleased Him to entrust the reins of the Government into the hands of the English nation.

The same paper says that the question about the restoration of Berar to the Nizam has been decided. But it is not known what is the decision arrived at. If the decision is that Berar will not be restored, what injustice can be greater than this? And if a shrewd statesman like Sir Salar Jang has accepted this decision, nothing can be a greater folly than this on his part.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The following article, which appeared in English, is extracted from the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 1st July, received on the 6th idem :—“ We are very glad to observe that the natives of this country are very deeply attached to the British crown. If any one doubts this statement of ours, let him see how the sepoys of the different regiments that have been sent to Malta against the Russians, have

**The loyalty of natives
to the English Govern-
ment.**

offered their services voluntarily to fight for their Queen. Let him see also with how much loyalty they have offered their services at the risk of crossing the *kala pani*. We also see how the different princes and chiefs in India requested the paramount power to allow them the liberty of placing their troops at the disposal of the Government. All men in India, from the highest to the lowest, vie with each other in showing their loyalty to the English crown. While such is the case it is argued by many that the Hindus are very much wanting in loyalty; and that with very little show of reasoning. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came out to India, how deeply were the people here attached to him; how affectionately they spoke of him, even personifying him as a god; and how loyally all came forward to show their respect to him. It is now settled therefore that the people here are deeply attached to the British Government, and are on the whole contented. Of course it might be argued with much reasoning that there are many drawbacks in the system of Government at present pursued, and that it is capable of improvement. But to err is human, and no Government in the world can be perfect. As that great philosopher and distinguished political economist John Stuart Mill argues—all Governments in the world have their drawbacks, and one is better than the other when it has smaller number of drawbacks. So then, when we compare the British Government with the Muhammadan, we are tempted to yield the palm to the former. The Muhammadan Government had its advantages; but they are so insignificant, and so much eclipsed by the advantages offered to the people under the present Government, that even the most inveterate enemy of the English cannot but speak favourably of their Government. We are not speaking now by way of flattery. Too well we know how the present Government guards the rights of the people, checks the mighty and the rich from swallowing the weak and the poor, and administers justice in such a way as to insure peace.

and contentment throughout the breadth and length of the land. We only hope, and sincerely hope, that the British Government might continue for ever and ever; that the conquerors might go on rousing *ancient India* from her present lethargy to her former state of eminence and glory; and that the conquered might ever feel deeply grateful for the innumerable benefits that have been conferred upon them and that might in future be conferred on them. We also hope that in the present complicated state of affairs in Europe, England might come out with increasing laurels on her boon and her glory unsullied."

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Nur-i-Afshan*, a sectarian paper published by the American Mission of Ludhiana, of the 4th Turkey.

July, says that any man, who has carefully read the history of Turkey, must know very well what troubles and misfortunes the Christian subjects of the Porte have received at its hands since the establishment of the Ottoman empire in Europe. Especially within the last three centuries the Turks have acted in opposition to all principles of civilisation and human liberty to such an extent that the condition of their Christian subjects has been no better than that of slaves. The recent events show that the oppression and tyranny of the Turks did not please Heaven. He allowed them a long time to reform their administration but in vain. Their religious prejudices induced them to act in a way which led to the loss of lakhs of human lives. The reader must remember what atrocities they committed in Bulgaria, Belgrade, Herzegovina, &c. They brutally murdered children, women, and old men. They tore children out of the wombs of pregnant women by spears, and hung them up on spears in the presence of their mothers. Could these cruelties of the Turks find favour with Heaven? No, never. Heaven has now begun to revenge these cruelties. It appears from the telegraphic news of this week that the Congress is going to make over some oppressed

provinces of the Turkish empire to the European powers, and to liberate the others from Turkish dominion, and that the Turkish plenipotentiaries are silently regretting their past misdeeds. The writer then refers to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, the division of Bulgaria into two independent provinces, &c.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Suhaili Hind* of the 9th July, in its correspondence columns, publishes an article in which the writer, after referring to the case of an Englishman, a road contractor, who was murdered by a robber on the 20th June at his house, in mauza Karmagarh, near the Chadarghat cantonments (Hyderabad), a reward of Rs. 500 having been offered by the Darbar to any man who will trace and identify the murderer; and to two cases of theft in which the police tortured the suspected men or prisoners, one a Rohilla and the other named Amir Mirza, to extort confessions, so severely that both men died from the effects of the beating they received, remarks that cases of this kind are very frequent in this State. There is no law for the control of the village police. The police are at liberty to act as they please. The Madar-ul-Maham pays no attention to this matter, and therefore the Government of India should see to it.

Circulation,
146 copies.

The bad state of the
police in the Hyderabad
State.

A correspondent of the *Punjabi Akhbár* of the 6th July, writing from Jaipur, complains that cholera is raging in the Jaipur State.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Jaipur.
The Jaipur Darbar has sent cholera pills to every police station and chauki for distribution. The State has also established a poor-house for the relief of the famine-stricken people. It is supported by subscriptions, and above one thousand poor men, who are unfit for labour, are already admitted into it.

The writer complains that the Jaipur Darbar has appointed a muharrir to the charge of every letter-box in Jaipur, and no man is allowed to throw a letter in a letter-box until the muharrir has read the address on the cover. This kind of restriction is obviously opposed to the wishes of the English Government. Some time ago a friend of the writer went to post a letter addressed to the Resident. The muharrir in charge of the letter-box asked the man to open the letter and show it to him. The man replied that he might open the letter if he pleased, and also said that Rs. 500 worth of currency notes were enclosed in the letter, and that if he opened the letter he would be responsible for the loss of the notes. The muharrir was frightened by this threat, and so the man posted the letter and went away. Perhaps the Jaipur Darbar exercises this check over letters in order to trace the correspondents of newspapers, or to trace those men who send information about the State to European officers. The writer hopes that the Government will enquire into this matter.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
77 copies.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbár* of the 4th July, Relief works have been received on the 9th idem, writing started at Mirzapur. from Mirzapur under date the 1st July, says that there has been a pretty good rainfall in this district, but that only slight showers have fallen in the town. The prevalence of distress caused by high prices has induced Mr. Dale, the Collector of Mirzapur, to start one or two relief works, which will provide labour to thousands of men. He has sent an order to every village thana to the effect that the famine-stricken people should be sent to the relief-works. Those men who are emaciated by privations will be temporarily fed gratis at the poor-houses, but when they have recovered their strength they will be sent to work at the relief-works. But our countrymen are a very wicked people. They find fault with the Government even in this matter.

There is no doubt that the Government will pay bare subsistence wages. Many persons say that no man will like to work at this low rate of wages. But to our thinking an extravagant use of public money is not proper. The relief should neither be so inadequate that the sufferers may die of starvation, nor should it be rendered on so extravagant a scale as in the time of Lord Northbrook. We are very sorry to hear of the lamentable loss of life in Mysore and Madras during the late visitation. There are lakhs of poor men in India who will not condescend to earn a livelihood by doing cooli work. Some arrangements must be made for the support of this description of men. They may be employed as writers and supervisors at relief-works. A writer may be employed for every one hundred labourers on Rs. 15 or 20 a month, and a supervisor or head-workman for every twenty labourers on Rs. 5 or 6 a month. As regards the rate of wages, we don't think that labourers will like to work on one and a half annas a day, and will do the same amount of work as they are accustomed to do for two or two and a half annas a day. The relief-work that has been opened to-day is situated a short distance from the town, and it is therefore not likely that a large number of men will resort to it. Mr. Dale should open relief-works at such outlying places as Dudhi, Sarguja, &c. The inhabitants of these places are suffering severely from distress, and probably are willing to work at the low rates of wages. It is very difficult that they should come all the way to the headquarters of the district in search of work. It should be also borne in mind that if cultivators are drafted to relief-works situated at the distance of thirty or forty miles from their houses, the agricultural operations will be altogether stopped.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 6th July, writing from Benares, states that a relief-work has been started at Benares on which four hundred men are employed, and that the

Circulation,
260 copies.

weak, sickly, lame, &c., who are unable to work, are fed at a poor-house.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st July, received on the 6th idem, argues that all police officers, from constables to inspectors, being a body of ignorant, uneducated, and unprincipled men, they are a source of great annoyance to the public. They take bribes from *badmashes* and connive at their illegal acts. They vex and harass poor and ignorant persons, and practice extortion. The writer urges that the lower grades of the police service should be recruited by educated men nominated by the principals and headmasters of colleges and schools.

The same paper states that Mr. Markham has made such excellent arrangements about the assessment of the license tax at Allahabad. The assessment of the license tax at Allahabad that the tax does not press very severely upon the people. If similar arrangements have also been made in the other districts, we heartily thank Sir George Couper. It does not matter if the *Statesman* is at present so opposed to him.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 6th July says that the late election of the members of the municipal committee of Amritsar presented an interesting spectacle. For four

or five days the election was the main topic of discourse in the town. The members of the municipal committee looked upon the election as an unexpected misfortune, and the public regarded it as a source both of trouble and amusement. It presented the *nambardars* and *chaudhris* of the different *mohallas* of the town with an occasion to oblige the members of the municipal committee and the honorary magistrates. The proceedings of this election were not marked by pure honesty and fairness. There is no doubt that the district officers spared no pains to secure free and unbiased votes. But the time has not yet arrived when the members

of the municipal committee and the people will perfectly understand their duties and privileges. The candidates tried every unfair means, as, for instance, force, entreaty, pressure, influence, money, &c., to secure votes in their favor. In spite of this, great good has accrued from this election. Firstly, the members have been made to feel that their election and dismissal are entirely in the hands of the people, and that therefore it should always be their chief object to win the affections of the people. Secondly, the people have been fully convinced that they have the power to elect members of the municipal committee. Thus the late election, faulty as it may have been in some respects, has taught a good lesson to both the parties, and a repetition of this lesson two or three times will be very useful. The late election has taught another useful lesson, *viz.*, that in order to preserve the dignity and honor of the honorary magistrates they should be appointed *ex-officio* members of the municipal committee. This time some honorary magistrates sent for the electors at their houses, and abused and threatened them, and told them that if they would not give votes in their favor, they (the honorary magistrates) would see them (the electors) some day. Moreover, it is very derogatory to the dignity of the honorary magistrates that they should go from door to door begging votes. The *namardars* and *chaudhris* will occasionally call upon the honorary magistrates for aid, if necessary, in return for the favor conferred upon the latter by the former by proposing the latter to be members of the municipal committee. In order to prevent this state of things for the future, it will be better to appoint honorary magistrates *ex-officio* members of the municipal committee.

The *Shola' Tur* of the 9th July says that in Europe the land revenue being inadequate to defray the State expenses, a house tax and a tax upon carriages and animals

The imposition of a tax on animals in the municipality of Fyzabad.

Circulation,
275 copies.

are levied to supplement it. But in India the revenue demand yields a suitable sum of money, and therefore it has not hitherto been thought necessary to levy a tax on animals. Now it appears from the municipal department notification No. 330A published in the Supplement to the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, dated 22nd June, 1878, that an animal tax has been imposed in the municipality of Fyzabad, Oudh. The natives have long been under the impression that an animal tax will be shortly introduced in India like Europe. And now that the tax has been imposed in the municipality of Fyzabad, they fancy that it will be gradually introduced in other districts also throughout India. But to our thinking they are labouring under a misapprehension. It is well known to the Government that the natives are hard beset with poverty, and live from hand to mouth. Those men who possess elephants can easily pay an animal tax. But the levy of an animal tax will press very hard upon those poor men who keep ponies or draught cattle and earn two or four annas a day with their assistance. The cause of the introduction of an animal tax in the Fyzabad municipality is that the present income of the municipality was inadequate for all the necessary local expenses. The people should rest assured that the animal tax will not be levied in other districts.

Circulation,
215 copies

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 7th July, after expressing gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for his efforts The Vernacular Press Act. on behalf of the vernacular press, and referring to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India regarding the Vernacular Press Act, says that great regret is expressed in England at the severity of the press law. Indeed, Act IX of 1878 is very severe, and we have from the beginning recommended mitigation. Now that the Secretary of State for India recommends that certain clauses of the Vernacular Press Act should be repealed, we hope that Lord Lytton will repeal those clauses, and gladly accord free permission

to the vernacular press to criticise all Government measures with honesty and faithfulness. If any paper adopts an attitude of hostility towards the Government, it should be brought under the operation of Act IX of 1878. The grant of perfect liberty to the vernacular press is very beneficial to the Government itself. The enactment of Act IX has already administered a sufficient warning to native journalists. Those men who formerly used to indulge in unrestrained license will be more careful and cautious in future. We need not write anything more on this subject, because the Government of India itself has the maintenance of our honour and prestige at heart, and is aware that scores of vernacular newspapers are being stopped.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 6th July, after advertizing to the •
Circulation, 150 copies.
The Vernacular Press Act. amendments proposed by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch of the 31st May in Act IX of 1878, viz., that the submission of the proof sheets of newspapers to a Government officer for approval before publication should not be encouraged, and that the criticism of officers and Government measures should not be prohibited or discouraged, and to the motion which Mr. Gladstone is about to make in Parliament about the Vernacular Press Act, expresses a hope that the Act will be so modified that it will not be in the power of any officer to unnecessarily harass the proprietors of vernacular newspapers.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 6th July, referring to the articles Circulation,
150 copies.
The prohibition of native carts or wagons from going upon metalled roads in Berar. published in the correspondence columns of the *Berar Samachar* (vide the Selections for the week ending the 4th July, 1878, page 572), and the *Native Opinion*, an Anglo-Marathi journal of Bombay, condemning the prohibition of native carts or wagons, the

thickness of whose wheels at the circumference is less than two inches, from going upon the metalled roads in Berar, as an unjust one, defends the prohibition on the ground that in other provinces also such wagons as injure the road are prohibited from going upon the metalled roads, and the result of this prohibition has been that the old pattern of the wagons has been greatly improved. Now it should be observed that whenever this prohibition were to be enforced in Berar, it would at first be unwelcome to the people. It is the duty of the Government to make every kind of improvement in the country. True, the roads are constructed out of the public funds, and the carts also belong to the people. But the Government is fully justified in protecting the roads from being injured by the carts, because in doing this it only prevents the waste of public money. Thinking that an immediate prohibition of the carts from going upon the roads will press hard upon the owners of carts, the Government allowed them a period of four months to improve their carts. But when its orders have been unheeded by them, it has been obliged to enforce the prohibition. It is quite unreasonable to condemn the prohibition as an oppressive or unjust one. The Government does not want the owners of carts to make any very costly improvements. It only requires that the wheels at the circumference should be a little thicker, which will involve very small expenditure. In the end, the writer suggests that the time of grace allowed to the people to improve the carts should be further extended.

E D U C A T I O N.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the

6th July, referring to the complaints attached to the high school, Akola.

April last, about the mismanagement of the boarding house attached to the high school, Akola, viz., that petty thefts were frequent in the boarding house,

and that the superintendent of the boarding house gave no food to the boarders on the 21st April (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 4th May, 1878, pages 385 and 386), says that in all these matters the fault lay with the *karkun* or clerk of the boarding house. He used to commit thefts in conjunction with the menial servants. It was he who refused food to the boarders on the 21st April, and falsely declared that he was acting under the orders of the superintendent. He has now been dismissed along with the menial servants. The *Urdu Akhbár* expresses regret that it unwittingly found fault with the superintendent of the boarding house in the issue of the 27th April. Raghunath Balkrishna Talwalkar has now been appointed superintendent in place of Vishwanath Mohniraj, and the management of the boarding house has been placed on a satisfactory footing.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Lauhi Mahfuz*, Moradabad, of the 5th July, complains that a sort of gambling with three cards very much prevails at Moradabad by which persons of bad character cheat ignorant travellers. Two or three persons of bad character take their seats at a distance of one or two miles from the town by the side of a road and tempt ignorant travellers to a game of three cards, and thus cheat them of all they possess. Some time ago some lombardars were bringing money to the town to pay their revenue instalments, when they were waylaid by a body of these gamblers and cheated of their money. The district officers should adopt some measure to check the growth of this crime.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-A'm*, Lahore, of the 3rd July, complains of the prevalence of the same sort of gambling as above referred to at Lahore.

Circulation,
1,050 copies.

The prevalence of gambling at Lahore.

Circulation,
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Budhana* of the 3rd July, referring to the frequent occurrence of fatal accidents by swimming in the Ganges canal near the bridge at Roorkee, says that the police should prohibit boys from swimming in the canal.

Circulation,
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Urdu at Akola, of the 6th July, writing from Chhandwara, says that small-pox is very prevalent in the town. The Government has prohibited men from keeping children suffering from small-pox in the town under pain of punishment. Two men, named Bhola and Hatwa, of the teli caste, were convicted of this offence on the 28th June, and each of them was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days and fined Rs. 15. Thus hundreds of men whose children are suffering from small-pox have been turned out of the town. They are exposed to great inconvenience by living outside the town in the rainy season. Some of them, who are poor, are starving, because they are not allowed to come into the town where they could earn a livelihood.

The same paper urges the need of appointing an Urdu muharrir at each tahsildar's office in Berar, because if any Urdu or Persian papers come to the office great inconvenience is experienced by the office.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 8th July, after advertizing to the prohibition of decorating children with precious ornaments in the Bhopal State, asks the Government to enforce a similar prohibition in British India.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 9th July, in its local news columns, publishes an article, written in a facetious style, on the release of those dancing-girls at Lucknow who were

The decoration of children with precious ornaments.

The release of dancing-girls charged with buying girls during the late scarcity at Lucknow.

lately arrested on the charge of purchasing girls from their poor parents during the late scarcity. The writer congratulates the dancing-girls on their good fortune that they have been released without even having been put to a trial. The way in which one of these dancing girls was released is described as follows:—Bi Haidar (a dancing-girl), accompanied by some respectable gentlemen of the city, went to the house of the judicial officer (perhaps, the Judicial Commissioner is meant), lay down at his feet and complained to him that her mother's sister has been causelessly imprisoned. He replied that he did not know anything about it, and expressed great regret at it. After this the writer puts in a number of asterisks to show that something has been omitted here.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

N ^o	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISH- ER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE- CEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	A'fīd-i-Panjāb	... Lahore	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	1878. July 4th & 8th...	1878. July 6th & 10th respectively.	575 copies.
2	Akhbār-i-Am'	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Mokand Ram	... Puran Chand Sayyid Fakhr-ud- din.	" 3rd	" 6th	1,050 copies (in- cluding 360 copies taken by Govt.) 112 copies. 100 "
3	Akhbār-i-Tamannai,	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Hafiz Abdur Razzaq,	" 8th	" 9th	254 copies (in- cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.)
4	Ākmal-ul-Akhbār	... Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	" 7th	" 11th	" 100 "	60 copies.
5	Aligarh Institute Ga-	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng .	Bi-weekly	... Sada Nand Chandan Lal	" 6th & 9th	" 8th & 11th respectively.	135 "
6	Almorah Akhbār	... Almorah,	Hindi	... Weekly	... Ditto	" 1st	" 8th	400 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
7	Ajūman-i-Hind	... Lucknow,	Urdu	... Ditto	... Ditto	" 6th	" 10th	100 copies.
8	Anjuman-i-Panjāb	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	" 6th	" 8th	138 "
9	Anwār-ul-Akhbār	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Monthly	Fateh Muhammad,	" 4th	" 7th	100 copies.
10	Aryā Darpan	... Shābjahān- pur.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Fateh Muhammad,	For June ..."	" 6th	" 138 "
11	Benares Akhbār	... Benares	Hindi	... Weekly	... Bishwa Nath Balhe	July 4th	" 9th	" 77 "
12	Berār Samachār	... Akola	Marathi	... Ditto	... Khande Rao Balsji,	" 7th	" 10th	250 "
13	Bharat Bandhu	... Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	... Ditto	... James Williams	" 5th	" " "	130 "
14	Bostan-ul-Ashqīn	... Lucknow,	Urdu	... Ali.	... Ditto	" 6th	" 8th	100 "

14	<i>Bostan-ul-Ashqin</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	... Muhammad Ali.	5th	...	8th	...	136	"
15	<i>Dabdabah Quaisri</i>	... Bareilly ..	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Raj Bahadur.	6th	...	11th	...	430	"
16	<i>Dabdabah Sikandri</i> ,	Rampur ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	... Muhammed Hussain Khan.	8th	...	,"	...	430	"
17	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior ..	Hindi-Urdu	..	Ditto	... Pandit Balkrishna Bhat.	June 30th	...	7th	...	200	"
18	<i>Hindi Pradip</i>	... Allahabad	Hindi	..	Monthly	... Pandit Balkrishna Bhat.	July 1st	...	,"	..."	200	"
19	<i>Jaipur Akhbar</i>	... Jaipur ..	Urdu	..	Weekly	... Najaf Khan	5th	...	9th	...	125	"
20	<i>Jalwah Tar</i>	... Meerut ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	... Rai Ganeshi Lal	8th	...	11th	...	100	"
21	<i>Karnamah</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	..	Ditto	... Muhammad Yaqub,	10th	...	10th	...	275	"
22	<i>Kashmir Patrika</i>	... Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	..	Bi-monthly,	... June 30th	..."	,"	8th	..."	450	copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
23	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	..	Ditto	... Revd. J. Craven	July 3rd	...	6th	...	525	copies.
24	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā</i>	... Benares ..	Hindi	..	Weekly	... Chintā Mani Sarma	1st	...	,"	..."	275	"
25	<i>Kāyaṣṭh Samāchār</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	..	Monthly	..."	For July	...	,"	..."	360	"
26	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam</i> ,	Delhi ..	Ditto	..	Weekly	... Sayyid Mir Hasan,	4th	...	,"	..."	135	"
27	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	... Lahore ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	... Jawwad Ali	6th	...	8th	..."	640	copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
28	<i>Lama-i-Nur</i>	... Jaunpur ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	... Abdulla Khan	... June 30th & July 7th.	...	9th	..."	60	copies.
29	<i>Lauhi Mahfuz</i>	... Moradabad ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	... Mehndi Hussain Khan	July 5th	...	8th	..."	90	"
30	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	.. Meerut ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	... Sayyid Jamil-U-din.	," 2nd & 9th	...	," 5th & 11th	..."	350	copies.
31	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	... Delhi ..	Ditto	..	Bi-monthly,	..."	7th	...	10th	..."	80	"
32	<i>Mālik Akhbar</i>	... Indore ..	Marathi	..	Weekly	... Ram Krishna Hari,	5th	...	10th	..."	110	"
33	<i>Marwar Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur ..	Hindi-Urdu	..	Ditto	... Madho Parshad	1st.	...	6th	..."	215	"
34	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	.. Lucknow,	Urdu	..	Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	7th	...	8th	..."	110	"
35	<i>Mitra Bilas</i>	.. Lahore ..	Hindi	..	Ditto	... Mokand Ram	..."	,"	10th	..."	150	"

List of papers examined—(continued.)

N o	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISH- ER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36	<i>Mu'fid-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Narain	1878.	July 8th.	150 copies.
37	<i>Muhib-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid Jāmīl-ud-din.	" 1st week	July 10th	100 "
38	<i>Muraqqa-i-Tazhib</i>	Lucknow.	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Kishan Narain	" 1st	" 7th	125 "
39	<i>Mutla-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Baksh	" 9th	" 11th	40 "
40	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	" 5th	" 9th	96 "
41	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	June 30th & July 1st,	" 5th, 6th,	350 "
42	<i>Nizam-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Murari Lal	July 1st & 8th	" 6th & 11th	46 "
43	<i>Nur-i-Afshehn</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. A.P. Kelso	" 4th	" 6th	425 "
44	<i>Nur-ul-Anvar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yakub,	" 6th	" 6th	450 "
45	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Shiu Parshad	" 5th to 11th	" 6th to 11th	820 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
46	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Weekly	Ditto	Sajjad Hussain	" 9th	" 10th	400 copies.
47	<i>Panjab-i-Akhbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 6th	" 9th	300 "	
48	<i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 8th	" 11th	240 "
49	<i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 4th	" 6th	50 "	
50	<i>Qaisar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	" 7th	" 8th	150 "
51	<i>Rajdh-i-Am</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Divan Chand	" 6th	" "	600 "
52	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	"	" "	195 "
53	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	1st	6th	160 "
		Muzzaffer	Ditto	Ditto	Ram Parshad	3rd	7th	100 "

53	<i>Sudiq-ul-Akkhār</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	... Lal Singh	... 1st	"	6th	... 160
54	<i>Safīr-i-Budhānā</i>	... Muzaaffar-nagar.	Ditto	... Ram Parasbad	... 3rd	"	7th	... 100
55	<i>Safīr-i-Hind</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	... Ditto	... 6th	"	8th	... 200
56	<i>Shafā-ul-Sudur</i>	... Lahore	Arabic	... Monthly	... 15th	"	10th	... 100
57	<i>Sholā-i-Tür</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	... Weekly	... Haidar Ali	... July	11th	... 275
58	<i>Shubha Chintak</i>	... Ditto	Hindi	... Ditto	... Hafiz-ud-din	... 8th	10th	... 150
59	<i>Sar Chashmai Fez</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	... Ditto	... Hafiz-ud-din	... 2nd	6th	... 225
60	<i>Sohail Hind</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	... Muqarrab Husain,	... 9th	11th	... 146
61	<i>Tohsah-i-Kāshmir</i>	... Jummu	Ditto	... Ditto	... 3rd	... 7th	... 255	"
62	<i>Urdu Akhbār</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	... Sayyid Hasan	... 8th	11th	... 60
63	<i>Ditto</i>	... Akola	Marathi	... Ditto	... Kishan Chand	... 6th	9th	... 150
64	<i>Urdu Akhbār (Akola)</i>	Ditto	Urdu	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 9th	..."	... 100
65	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustān</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	... Babu Ishan Chander.	... Babu Ishan Chan-	... 8th	11th	... 260
66	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	... Dhár	Marathi	... Ditto	... Ram Chand Bal-	... 8th	11th	... 176

ALLAHABAD:
The 16th July, 1878.

PRIYĀ DĀS,
Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

T
r
g
a
m
t
w
b
t
T
d
C
t
t
n
s